

NEW SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES OF TENEBRIONIDAE

(Coleoptera)¹

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*Columbia Basin College, Pasco, Washington****Trichiasida idahoensis* Boddy, new species**

Piceous, subopaque, rather strongly alutaceous, punctures bearing short, fine, erect, brownish and not conspicuous setae; head with margin of epistoma moderately emarginate, sides of front rather strongly rounded, prominent, frontal suture moderately impressed, the impression feebly interrupted medially, a moderate medial impression just behind frontal suture, not finely or densely punctate; pronotum wider than long, widest at basal third, with apex emarginate, sides feebly arcuate from basal third to apex, feebly arcuate towards base, base wider than apex, biemarginate, broadly and more or less feebly lobed at middle, lobe truncate medially, apical angles acute and blunt, basal angles subobtuse, blunt, disc moderately convex medially, moderately reflexed at sides, lateral gutters slightly more strongly impressed at basal third, surface rather finely and not at all densely punctate at summit of lateral declivity, then more sparsely, but not more finely punctate at lateral gutter and reflexed side; elytra elongate oval, base narrower than base of pronotum, humeral angles obtuse, sides rather evenly arcuate, not margined, apex obtusely rounded, disc of each elytron with three feeble ridges, surface finely and not sparsely punctate, punctures asperate; abdominal sternites very finely and not densely punctate; tarsi sparsely clothed ventrally with dark setiform hairs; length 12.5mm.; width 4.3mm.

Holotype male, and allotype female, both from MALTA, CASSIA COUNTY, IDAHO, Sept. 18, 1952, W. F. Barr, collector. Holotype deposited in the University of Idaho collection, allotype in the University of Washington collection.

The allotype differs from the holotype chiefly by a stronger and scarcely interrupted frontal impression, and with the basal lobe of the pronotum feebler and more broadly truncate medially; length 13 mm.; width 4.3 mm.

T. idahoensis is closest to *acerba* Horn, *hispidula* LeConte and *tenella* Casey, but differs from them by the biemarginate base of the pronotum and the coarser and sparser ventral vestiture of the tarsi. The sides of the pronotum are apparently more strongly reflexed in *idahoensis*. The species of the Tenebrionid tribe Asidini, to which *Trichiasida* belongs, are often quite variable

¹ This is part of a larger work submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Washington, Seattle.

from one part of their range to another. When more material is available for study *idahoensis* may prove to be a geographic variant of one of the previously described species.

The adults of the Northwestern species of the Asidini appear in late summer and autumn, sometimes in great numbers. They are locally referred to as "September Beetles," a name suggested by M. C. Lane of Walla Walla, Washington. The collection date of the two specimens of *idahoensis* (September) suggests that it may also be a "September Beetle."

***Coniontellus malkini* Boddy, new species**

Rufo-piceous, shiny, essentially glabrous, elytra coarsely punctate, subrugosely punctate laterally and apically; head with epistoma moderately emarginate apically, epistomal lobes impressed, disc moderately finely and rather closely punctate; pronotum widest at basal eighth, sides substraight throughout much of their length, becoming arcuate and more strongly convergent towards the broadly rounded, obtuse apical angles, arcuate and convergent at basal eighth, disc moderately coarsely punctate, punctures sparser and finer medially, denser towards sides; elytra more or less inflated apically, sides substraight basally, sinuate before the more or less acute apex, sutural angle notched, disc less coarsely and closely punctate at suture, subconfluently punctate laterally and apically; ventral surface of abdomen not finely or closely punctate; ventral surface more rufous than dorsal surface; length 8.25 mm.; width 4 mm.

Holotype from SUMMIT LAKE, LASSEN NATIONAL PARK, CALIF., EL. 6700 FEET, October 1, 1944, B. Malkin, deposited in the collection of Mr. Borys Malkin, for whom this species has been named.

This species differs from all other known species of *Coniontellus* by its very coarsely and closely punctate elytra.

***Conisattus nelsoni* Boddy, new species**

Piceous with obscure rufo-piceous markings, feebly shiny, rather finely and moderately closely punctate, granulately punctate on the elytra, punctures bearing moderately short, conspicuous, yellow hairs, sides of the body ciliate, ciliation of the elytra much longer at base, becoming uniformly shorter towards apex; head with epistoma emarginate, epistomal lobes impressed, punctures minutely setigerous, front piceous, epistoma and lateral lobes rufous; pronotum moderately convex, with apical margin deeply emarginate and with a dense fringe of short, fine hairs, basal margin subtruncate and feebly lobed medially, basal angles feebly produced, subbright, lateral margin strongly arcuate at middle, feebly arcuate to the narrowly rounded apical angles, straighter and less strongly converging to the rectangular basal angles, base wider than apex, disc with punctures somewhat denser laterally, color piceous becoming lighter towards apex, with a rufous band along basal margin and with a large rufous ring towards apical angles; elytra strongly convex, with sides evenly arcuate, base wider than base of

pronotum, humeri rounded and partially overlain by basal angles of pronotum, epipleura gradually widening from apex to humeral angles, color piceous with a rufous band along the suture; ventral surface rufo-piceous; protibia with external edge serrate, internal edge bearing several moderately long, slender spines, apex rather strongly produced externally, but not acutely so; length 6.1 mm.; width 3 mm. Size of 11 specimens examined ranges from 6 mm. to 7.25 mm. in length, and 2.9 mm. to 3.9 mm. in width.

Holotype male and allotype female from WALLULA, WASHINGTON, March 27, 1949, G. H. Nelson, deposited in the University of Washington collection; paratypes: one with same data as holotype, two with same data except April 5, 1945, two with same data except April 1, 1949, one with same data except March 27, 1949, two from Beverly, Grant County, Washington, April 28, 1939, O. Stout, one from Vantage, Kititas County, Washington, April 11, 1937. Specimens have been collected from sand dunes.

Although specimens of *Conisattus rectus* Casey have not been studied by the author, *nelsoni* appears to differ from it chiefly by the short, but conspicuous vestiture, the marked ciliation, the obscure rufo-piceous markings, and the protibial apices apparently being more strongly everted.

This species has been named for Mr. Gayle H. Nelson, formerly of College Place, Washington.

Genus CONIONTIS Eschscholtz

The species of the genus *Coniontis*, like many of the wingless Tenebrionids, are significantly variable in their morphology from one area to another. The differences between species are not great as a rule, frequently consisting of differences in sculpture and body shape. These characters vary between populations, so that care must be used in interpreting the species limits. When it is necessary to make diagnoses on small samples of specimens, errors are possible.

During the past several years, in a study of the Tenebrionidae of the Pacific Northwest, the author has been able to examine over two thousand specimens of *Coniontis* from the region. About two-thirds to three-fourths of these specimens belonged to a single group in which no line could be drawn separating morphological variations. This was interpreted as representing one species, the most widespread species in the Pacific Northwest. The author has used the name *Coniontis ovalis* LeConte for this species. This interpretation of the name *ovalis* LeConte is essentially the same as that used by T. L. Casey (1890) in his first revision of the

genus *Coniontis*. Casey (1908), in his second revision of the genus, described a number of new species in what he called the "*ovalis*-group." He excluded *ovalis* LeConte from his key at that time, however, not considering it as being represented in the material under study by him. Most of the forms described by Casey in 1908 can be seen to be individual or geographic variations of this very large group which is here called *ovalis* LeConte. The following synonymy and description is now presented.

CONIONTIS OVALIS LeConte

LeConte 1852:131; *oregona* Casey 1908:123; *breviuscula* Casey 1908:133; *sculptipennis* Casey 1908:133; *parilis* Casey 1908:135; *vancouveri* Casey 1908:135.

Body convex, with sides moderately arcuate, elytra more or less inflated, integument shiny, black; pronotum with apex emarginate, sides variable, being arcuate from apex to base, or converging from base and rather straight before apical third, base distinctly, but not strongly bisinuate, disc rather strongly convex, moderately finely to moderately coarsely punctate, punctures closer towards sides, usually regularly spaced and not markedly coalescing into longitudinal lines except occasionally towards base near the sides; elytra rather strongly convex, rather coarsely punctate, rugose, much more strongly, but rather loosely so on apical declivity; dorsal vestiture absent to short, fine and inconspicuous; length 8–13 mm.; width 4–6.5 mm. (one unusually small specimen, 6.5 mm. long and 3.1 mm. wide, from Easton, Washington, is apparently malformed).

Three major geographic subdivisions of the species are recognizable in the Pacific Northwest.

subspecies *ovalis* s.str.

Elytra with apical declivity coarsely and strongly rugose, apices normal.

This subspecies occurs west of the Cascade Range in British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon.

subspecies *oblita* Casey

Casey 1908:137.

Elytra with apical declivity moderately coarsely and strongly to somewhat weakly rugose, apices normal.

This subspecies occurs east of the Cascade Range in Oregon, Idaho, Washington (except the Okanogan and Methow Valleys), and in British Columbia east of the Columbia River. It is either absent or limited in distribution in the Columbia Basin region of Washington where it is replaced by *regularis* Casey and *setosa* Casey. *C. ovalis oblita* has been formerly considered a distinct species.

subspecies *okanagani* Boddy, new subspecies

Elytra with apical declivity moderately coarsely and strongly to some-

what weakly rugose, apices weakly to very strongly swollen in 65–70% of the individuals

This subspecies differs from *oblita* Casey chiefly in the tumid apices of the elytra. This character has been seen in a single specimen of the subspecies *oblita* Casey. The range of *okanagani* is bounded on the east in British Columbia approximately by the Columbia River, on the west by the Cascade Range except that it occurs down the Thompson River at least as far as Lytton. The range extends southward to about Brewster, Washington.

Holotype from CASCADE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, June 19, 1954, D. Boddy and B. Malkin, deposited in the University of Washington collection.

Specimens from the following localities have been seen; British Columbia: Anarchist Mountain, Aspen Grove, Cherrieville, Chilcotin, Coldwater (Olsen's Ranch), Coldwater Valley, Copper Mountain, Cuichen Creek (13 mi. S. of Savona), Field, Kamloops, Kelowna, Lumby, Lytton, Mary, Merritt (Midday Valley), Nicola Lake, Nine Mile (Princeton), Osoyoos, Penticton (Dog Lake), Princeton (One Mile Creek), Salmon Falls, Sanca, Soda Creek, Spearing, Vernon, Voght Valley; Washington: Okanogan, Twisp

Coniontis rainieri Boddy, new species

Black, shiny, body more or less depressed, with sides subparallel, dorsum minutely setose; elytra with apical declivity coarsely, rather compactly, but not strongly rugose; head relatively finely and sparsely punctate; pronotum not coarsely, but moderately densely punctate, more coarsely and densely punctate towards sides, punctures coarser than those of head, interspaces densely micropunctate as well as alutaceous, base bisinuate; elytra still more coarsely and densely punctate, slightly less densely micropunctate, less alutaceous, with sides weakly and evenly arcuate; abdominal sternites shiny, finely and moderately closely punctate; length 11 mm.; width 5.8 mm.

Holotype from MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, WASHINGTON, July 10, 1941, L. L. Povsky, deposited in the collection of the State College of Washington. One paratype with the same data.

C. rainieri differs from *ovalis* LeConte chiefly in the finer and more compact rugosity of the apical declivity of the elytra, and in being somewhat more depressed. The locality from which these specimens were taken appears to be rather isolated from the usual areas where members of the genus *Coniontis* are found. Further material may demonstrate that it is a geographic race of *ovalis*, but as this general appearance does not appear in the other populations of this group, it seems best to consider it a distinct species at the present time.

Coniontis lanei Boddy, new species

Black, shiny, dorsal surface apparently nude; body strongly convex,

with sides subparallel, strongly and densely punctate dorsally, punctures of pronotum irregularly placed, becoming subcoalescent and forming short, more or less longitudinal rows on the lateral declivity, interpunctural areas of both pronotum and elytra densely micropunctate; pronotum with base distinctly bisinuate; elytra rugose, strongly and compactly so on the apical declivity, punctures coarser than those of pronotum; abdominal sternites shiny, not coarsely or closely punctate, punctures bearing fine, inconspicuous hairs; length 14 mm.; width 7.2 mm.

Holotype from VANTAGE, WASHINGTON, April 10, 1937, deposited in the University of Washington collection. Paratypes from Washington: Blue Mountains (E. Dixie, 4000 feet), Cle Elum, Ellensburg, Granger, North Yakima, Vantage (and six miles west of), Wallula, Whiskey Dick Canyon (five miles north of Vantage, Kititas County), Yakima (and 10 miles north of), Yakima River (six miles west of Ellensburg); Oregon: Ochoco National Forest (and National Forest Ranger Station), Quinton, The Dalles, Wasco.

This species can be separated from all other species of *Coniontis* by the dense punctation on the pronotum, with the punctures subcoalescent in more or less longitudinal rows on the lateral declivity. It is most easily confused with *ovalis* LeConte. In the latter species the pronotal punctation is more regularly spaced, although sometimes there is a tendency for coalescence into short rows towards the basal angles. In *lanei* the rugosity of the apical declivity of the elytra is usually coarser and more compact than in *ovalis*. The size of *lanei* averages larger than that of *ovalis*. The size range of the paratypes of *lanei* is: length 11–15 mm.; width 5.5–7.2 mm. The shape of the elytra of *lanei* varies from being slightly inflated to slightly cuneiform.

It is a pleasure to name this species for Mr. Merton C. Lane of Walla Walla, Washington, who has contributed so much to the understanding of Northwestern Tenebrionids by his indefatigable collecting of materials, including several specimens of this species.

Coniontis nemoralis borealis Boddy, new subspecies

Body moderately convex; integument piceous black, not strongly shiny, faintly aeneous, pronotum moderately alutaceous, elytra more strongly alutaceous on apical declivity than towards base, punctures moderately fine, bearing fine, pale, decumbent, and not long hairs; head moderately coarsely and not closely punctate; pronotum moderately sparsely punctate, more coarsely and densely punctate laterally, with the base transverse and very weakly arcuate between the moderately produced basal angles; elytra sub-inflated apically, with surface of disc irregular, particularly on apical de-

clivity where it is undulato-rugose, the punctures not fine; length 9.75 mm.; width 4.75 mm.

Holotype female and allotype male both from CHARLESTON, COOS COUNTY, OREGON, June 7, 1952, B. Malkin, deposited in the University of Washington collection. Paratypes from Oregon: Charleston (Coos County), Ocean Park, Pistol River (Curry County); California: Del Norte County.

The paratypes differ from the type chiefly in the color of the pubescence which may be cinereous or yellowish, the shape of the elytra in which the sides may be subparallel or inflated, and in the color of the integument which may have a feeble to rather noticeably subaeneous tinge; size range of paratypes: length 7.75–9.75 mm., width 3.5–4.75 mm.

This subspecies differs from the typical form in the more convex shape, the finer elytral punctation, the more irregular surface of the elytral disc with the rugosity being more undulate on the apical declivity, and the subaeneous coloration. It differs from all other known Northwestern forms of *Coniontis* by the transverse base of the pronotum, and the fine, but usually conspicuous vestiture.

Eleodes (Pseudeleodes) granosa LeConte, var. *pilifera* Boddy,
new variety

Black, alutaceous, body subfusiform, sparsely pilose; head feebly, not densely muricato-punctate, each puncture bearing a rather long, black, reclinate, stiff seta; pronotum subquadrate, slightly wider than long, apex moderately emarginate, base feebly arcuate, sides moderately arcuate becoming feebly sinuate towards apex, straight towards base, feebly crenulate, apical angles acute, moderately produced, basal angles obtuse, disc rather strongly convex, coarsely, densely, confluent punctate, apex arcuate; elytra with sides somewhat flattened, apex somewhat attenuate, disc impunctate, moderately convex, tubercles shiny, the series of large tubercles each bearing a long, stiff, more or less erect hair, the small tubercles each bearing a minute seta; ventral surface moderately densely granulate; prosternal process arcuate, not vertically declivous apically; profemora sinuate apically on outer edge; length 13.5 mm.; width 5.5 mm.

Holotype male, collected at DURKEE CREEK, [OREGON] April 14, 1940, deposited in the Oregon State College collection.

E. granosa LeConte is a rather markedly variable species, but specimens bearing long hairs have never been reported. Two specimens of *granosa* have been seen in material collected by H. Lanchester at Parma, Idaho. These differ from the type of *pilifera* not only in the absence of hairs, but in details of sculpture. The elongation of the setae into hairs and the minor variations

of sculpture do not seem to warrant the elevation of *pilifera* to specific rank although the accumulation of material in the future may dictate otherwise. As far as the author is aware, only three specimens of *granosa* have been collected in the Pacific Northwest. The presence of long hairs on the Durkee Creek specimen makes a Latin designation desirable. By the use of the term "variety" the author implies that the specimen with long hairs is a product of the same gene pool as the two specimens lacking long hairs, and that long-haired individuals are less frequent.

***Eleodes (Blapyllis) robinetti* Boddy, new species**

Female: body relatively elongate; integument black, moderately shiny, moderately alutaceous; head rather coarsely and densely punctate, with a medial, small, irregular, impunctate area just in front of the frontal suture; pronotum wider than long, widest before middle, with apex moderately emarginate, base transverse, sides arcuate and more strongly converging apically, becoming almost straight towards base, then briefly sinuate before basal angles, disc moderately convex, coarsely and densely punctate, becoming moderately strongly granulate towards sides; scutellum transverse, with apex rounded, disc shiny and impunctate; elytra with sides weakly arcuate medially, humeri oblique or very obtusely rounded, disc coarsely and rather closely punctate towards suture, punctures obsolete laterally and apically, granulation coarse, subconical, and irregular laterally, acuminate apically, and reduced in size towards suture, punctures and granules in obscure, close series; abdominal sternites shiny, moderately coarsely granulato-punctate; prosternal process mucronate; length 14 mm.; width 6 mm.

Male: protarsal ventral tufts not strongly developed, restricted to apices of the first and second protarsomeres; aedeagus with sides of lateral lobes or apicale rather strongly sinuate and continuous with the relatively large and broadly rounded basal lobes, disc of apicale rather evenly and not strongly convex longitudinally, apex more or less attenuate and flattened in cross-section.

Holotype female and allotype male from ROBINETTE, OREGON, June 18, 1938, M. H. Hatch, both deposited in the University of Washington collection. Paratypes from Oregon: Bear Springs (Wasco County), Bend, Cline Falls (near Redmond), Condon, Ione Creek, Manns Lake, Maupin (Pine Grove District), Quinton, Robinette; Washington: Cooks Lage, White Salmon, Walla Walla, Wawawai.

E. robinetti differs from *tenebrosa* Horn, with which it is most easily confused, chiefly in the shape of the pronotum, having less strongly and evenly rounded sides. Also, the pronotum is less extensively granulato-punctate, and the elytral granules are larger than in *tenebrosa*. The size range of *robinetti* is 11.9–15 mm. in length and 4.4–6.8 mm. in width.

***Eleodes (Blapyllis) novoverrucula* Boddy, new species**

Male: black, shiny, body robust; head coarsely and very densely punctate, the punctures frequently confluent; pronotum wider than long, with apex moderately emarginate, base feebly arcuate, sides strongly and evenly rounded, becoming briefly and not strongly sinuate towards basal angles, disc moderately convex, surface coarsely and densely punctate, becoming muricato-granulate laterally and rather rugose, integument feebly alutaceous; scutellum punctate; elytra with sides becoming rather feebly arcuate medially, giving a rectangulate appearance to them, humeri obtusely rounded, disc rather flattened, at most obscurely punctate towards suture, granules acuminate and subreclinate, becoming gradually stronger towards sides and arranged in close, obscure series, integument feebly alutaceous; abdominal sternites shiny, not finely or densely punctate; prosternal process vertically declivous apically; protarsal tufts small and obscure; length 11.5 mm.; width 6 mm.

Holotype male and allotype female from GRAND COULEE, PARK LAKE, WASHINGTON, April 28, 1946, M. H. Hatch, deposited in the University of Washington collection.

Paratypes from British Columbia: Cascade, Columbia Lake, Creston, Sanca; Washington: Almota, Asotin, Beverley, Bickleton, Blue Mountains (Godman Springs, 6000 ft.), Boyds, Brewster, Buena, Cheney (Turnbull Slough), Clarkston, Cle Elum, Colfax, College Place, Coulee City, Coulee Dam, Dayton, Deep Creek, Deep Lake, Disautel, Dixie (4000 ft.), Dryden, Electric City, Ellensburg, Endicott, Ephrata, Goose Lake (Grant County), Grand Coulee (Blue Lake, Dry Falls, Lake Lenore, Park Lake, Steamboat Rock, Upper Coulee), Grandview, Granite Lake (Spokane Country), Kahlolus, Kamiak Butte, Kennewick, Kittitas, Kooskooskie, Lake McElroy Latah, Lind, Lowden, Lyon's Ferry, Mabton, Manson, Moses Lake, Newman Lake, North Yakima, Oaksdale, Pateros, Paterson, Perry, Pullman, Ritzville, Rock Lake, Roosevelt, Satus Creek (Yakima County), Six Prong, Soap Lake, Spearfish, Sprague Lake, Spokane, Starbuck, Stratford, The Potholes (Grant County), Tieton, Tonasket, Toppenish, Touchet, Twisp, Uniontown, Vantage, Walla Walla, Wallula, Waterville, Wawawai, Wenatchee, Whiskey Dick Canyon (5 miles N. of Vantage, Kittitas County), White Bluffs, White Swan, Wilbur, Wilma, Yakima, Yakima Valley; Idaho: Big Creek (Goldburg), Cedar Mountain (Moscow), Chilco (Kootenai County), Coeur d'Alene, Craig Mountains, Flynn Creek (W. of Boles), Joel, Kellog, Lewiston, Moscow, Moscow Mountain, Nigger Creek, Parma (needs confirmation), Riggins, Sagle (Bonner County), Waha Lake, White Bird, Worley; Oregon: Cecil, Enterprise, Freewater, Kamela, Milton, Quinton, The Dalles, Tollgate (Blue Mountains), Wallowa Mountains; Montana: Butte, Polson, St. Regis. The following records are probably in error: Blaine, Wash., Keyport, Wash., Pe Ell, Wash., and Seattle, Wash.

The morphology of *novoverrucula* varies throughout its range. Specimens from Vantage, Washington are smaller than those from the type locality, with the elytra becoming subquadrate in appearance, the granulation finer, the integument more alutaceous

and the sides of the pronotum frequently subangulate at the sides. Specimens from southeastern British Columbia, northern Idaho, and western Montana become shinier, usually larger, and with the elytral granulation much coarser than specimens from the type locality. The punctation of the pronotum is usually coarse and dense, but varies towards being somewhat finer and subsequently less dense. The elytra are essentially impunctate, although obscure punctation can sometimes be seen. In specimens where the granulation is coarser the surface becomes irregular giving a pseudo-punctate appearance. The size of *novoverrucula* ranges from 8.9–13.7 mm. in length, and 4.4–6.9 mm. in width.

E. novoverrucula is most easily confused with *rotundipennis verrucula* Blaisdell. It differs from *verrucula* in the absence of elytral punctation, although there is a tendency towards obscure punctation in specimens of *verrucula* from southern Oregon, in the more markedly acuminate elytral granules, the straighter sides of the elytra, the usually denser punctation and usually weaker basal constriction of the pronotum. The two forms have virtually similar male genitalia, with the sides of the lateral lobes or apicale sinuate to very feebly arcuate and continuous with the rather broadly rounded basal lobes, and the disc of the apicale rather strongly arched longitudinally. This differs from *cordata* Eschscholtz, and related species, in which the sides of the apicale are rather strongly arcuate, the basal lobes rather well defined and more or less discontinuous with the disc and sides. *E. novoverrucula* and *verrucula* are rarely taken from the same locality, but when they are, they can be easily separated by morphological differences.

E. novoverrucula has been erroneously reported in the literature as either *pimelioides* Mannerheim or *verrucula* Blaisdell. F. E. Blaisdell, in his 1909 monograph of *Eleodes*, considered this form as *E. pimelioides* and other authors followed this opinion. J. A. Hyslop (1912) obviously confounded several species under this name. However, Hyslop presented an excellent illustration (fig. 27) of *novoverrucula* under the name *pimelioides*.

In 1918 Blaisdell described *nunenmacheri* and a subspecies of it, *verrucula*, from southern Oregon and northern California. Since that time, *novoverrucula* has been erroneously identified as *verrucula*. Unfortunately, most specimens of *verrucula* in Northwestern collections have been identified as *patruelis* Blaisdell, a

name first applied to material from Utah. The more northern material was apparently not associated with *verrucula* because of a shinier integument and coarser sculpturing. However, there appears to be no way of separating the two forms when specimens from throughout the Northwest are examined. This is also true for the type specimen of *patruelis* so that this name is suppressed as a synonym of *verrucula* (New Synonymy). Furthermore, although few specimens of *nunenmacheri* have been available for study, there seems to be little similarity between it and *verrucula*. On the contrary, northern specimens of *verrucula* can be found that intergrade with typical *rotundipennis* LeConte from the western parts of British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon. As a consequence, *verrucula* is considered as a subspecies of *rotundipennis* by the present author. *E. nunenmacheri* is considered a valid species.

***Eleodes (Metablapylis) nigrina maclayi* Boddy, new subspecies**

Pronotum with punctures rather coarse and dense; elytra rather coarsely punctate, punctures becoming rather strongly rugose laterally; integument quite shiny; sexes not markedly dimorphic; length 16.5–18.1 mm.; width 6.4–8 mm.

Holotype from TALENT, OREGON, Nov. 9, 1934, L. G. Gentner, collector, deposited in the California Academy of Sciences collection. Paratypes from Oregon: Lake Creek (Jackson County), Medford, Talent. All of these localities are in southwestern Oregon.

This subspecies can be readily separated from all other subspecies of *nigrina* by the combination of the coarse punctation and shiny integument.

F. E. Blaisdell had labeled a number of specimens of this form as paratypes, but a description was never published. I take pleasure in using the same name selected by Blaisdell for this subspecies. It is named for Mr. A. T. McClay of Davis, California, who has collected a large series of specimens from southwestern Oregon.

***Corticeus hatchi* Boddy, new species**

Subopaque, dark castaneous with legs, antennae, front and labrum paler, dorsal surface densely punctate, head, pronotum, and apical declivity of elytra with moderately long, pale hairs; head with front finely punctate, sides of front weakly reflexed, hairs directed forward; pronotum slightly longer than wide, apex truncate, apical angles obtuse, not at all produced, sides finely margined, evenly and weakly arcuate, base arcuate, basal angles obtuse and not produced, disc rather strongly convex, punctures close and rugulose at middle, much sparser at sides; elytra with disc less closely

punctate than pronotum, apical third moderately sparsely granulate, hairs curved posteriad; pygidium dark, rather finely and not sparsely punctate; fifth abdominal sternite with a small apical tooth, not impressed basally; length 2.75 mm.; width 0.85 mm.

Holotype from PRINEVILLE, OREGON, 1934, W. J. Buckhorn collector, deposited in the California Academy of Sciences collection. One paratype from Royston, Oregon, F. P. Keen, collector. Both specimens collected from *Pinus ponderosa*.

This species is markedly distinct from all other known Northwestern species of the genus. It is most similar to *opaculus* LeConte from which it differs by the presence of the dorsal hairs, the granulation on the apical declivity of the elytra, the denser and rugulose punctation of the pronotum, and the absence of the transverse ridge behind the frontal suture.

I take pleasure in naming this species after Dr. Melville H. Hatch of the University of Washington who has contributed more than any single individual towards the understanding of the Northwestern Coleoptera, and who has consistently encouraged me in my interest in the Tenebrionidae.

***Blapstinus barri* Boddy, new species**

Black, subshiny, moderately densely clothed with pale conspicuous, recurved, flavo-cinereous hairs, body moderately convex; head closely and moderately coarsely punctate; pronotum with apex weakly emarginate, base lobed medially and becoming straight towards basal angles, sides evenly and not at all strongly arcuate, apical angles obtuse and rounded, basal angles obtuse and blunt, disc densely punctate throughout, with punctures becoming elongate laterally, interspaces alutaceous; scutellum punctate; elytra with sides evenly, but not strongly arcuate, humeri obtuse and rounded, disc with striae moderately impressed, less strongly so towards base, strial punctures moderately coarse and close, interstrial spaces somewhat convex, obscurely punctate, rather strongly alutaceous; abdominal sternites rather strongly and closely, but not coarsely punctate, surface alutaceous; length 4.75 mm.; width 2.15 mm.

Holotype from 8 MILES EAST OF RUPERT, IDAHO, July 19, 1952, W. F. Barr, collector; one paratype from Vale, Oregon, June 15, 1951, Borys Malkin. Type deposited in the collection of the University of Idaho.

This species is most similar to *gregalis* Casey and *pulverulentus* Mannerheim. It can be separated from them by the paler vestiture and the rather markedly alutaceous elytra. It differs from *gregalis* Casey by the punctures not being coalescent at the middle of the pronotum, and from *pulverulentus* Mannerheim by the

pronotal sides being rather evenly arcuate and not sinuate or subsinuate towards the basal angles.

This species is named for Dr. William F. Barr of the University of Idaho, who collected one of the two specimens available for study.

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